SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

SIROHI STATE,

WESTERN RAJPUTANA,

For the Biennial year Sumvat 1946 and 1947.

1889–1890

Bombay;
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

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1892.

SADAR OFFICE,

21*st March* 1892.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I beg respectfully to submit the accompanying account of the administration of your Highness' State for the biennial year Sumvat 1946 and 1947 as directed. Tables 1 to 16 accompany the report.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness'

Most obedient and faithful Servant,

MILAPCHAND,

Dewan.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SIROHI STATE,

FOR THE SUMVAT YEARS 1946 AND 1947.

As this is the first biennial report of the administration of this State, I think it would be as well to give a general description of the country *and its features at the outset of the report.*

2. The Sirohi State, lying between 24° and 25° 16′ north latitude, and between 72° 2′ and 73° 18′ east longitude, has a total area of about 3,020 square miles, and is bounded north and west by Marwar territory, south by Palunpore and south-east by Mahi Kantha, as also most of the eastern part by Aravalli range, which separates Sirohi from the high tableland of Meywar. In the south of Sirohi an isolated mountain of Aboo is situated at a summit of 5,700 feet above the level of the sea, and the circumference of it, at the base, is about 45 miles. There are low ranges of hills on the north-east and on the south, while most of the western part, open and level, being more populated and better cultivated. A wild hilly region belonging to the State is called Bhakher, which is about 25 miles long and about 30 broad Taken as a whole, this State forms a plain broken by rising grounds and groups of hills. The lands of the State, although of a rocky nature, vary from rich and fertile level stretches of black soil in the western portion to the poorer tracts in the extreme south, rising gradually into a *wild tract of hills, which* like the country round, are covered with forest trees, brushwood, and grass—a shelter to wild animals of every kind—the only signs of inhabitants *being clusters of three or four hamlets of Bhills or Grassias.*

Principal Events.

3. In March 1890 His Highness the Maha Rao Bahadoorjee paid a visit to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor at Aboo Road Station.

4. In November 1890 His Highness the Maha Rao Bahadoorjee had an occasion to pay a visit to His Excellency Lord Landsdowne, Governor-General of India at Aboo Road. An opportunity was also afforded to His Highness on this occasion to pay a visit to His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

Census.

5. The past year, Sumvat 1947 or A. D. 1891, was the Census year. The census taking was an important feature of the year's work, and it was taken throughout the State on the night of the 26th February 1891. Everything connected with it passed off without a let or hindrance, except in the tribes of the hilly region called Bhakher, the enumeration whereof had not been taken in some few villages, only hamlets being enumerated and the population laid down by estimation, or found out by comparison with similar populations of adjacent villages enumerated without any trouble.

6. The Census work was carried out satisfactorily under the able supervision of Mr. Sadasivram Narsiram, Judicial Clerk, employed in the Sadar Office. The total population of the State, as estimated at the present census, is 1,86,310 against 1,42,903 returned for the last one in 1881, showing an increase of 43,407; the ratio per cent. of the increase being 30·4.

7. A special report on the subject of the Census Operation has already been prepared for submission to H. H., and as a copy of it is also forwarded to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, it is unnecessary to deal with this subject at any length.

Rainfall.

8. The rainfall was irregular, and not timely and seasonable, which is entirely necessary in a country like this, as the cultivation of all kinds of crops greatly depends upon rain.

9. The following Return shows the rainfall for the past five years including the biennial one under report :—

Places where rainfall is registered.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		Remarks.
	In.	ct	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	
Sirohi	20	60	9	25	21	10	18	45	16	85	(1) Average of rainfall registered at Sirohi comes to 17·25.
Mount Aboo	... .		......		......		78	85	49	86	
Aboo Road	......		......		......		25	15	15	72	(2) Figures for other places in the State obtained from Dr. Spencer, Mr. Ker and Colonel Smith, respectively.
Cantonment, Erinpura.....	......		......		......		14	16	11	87	

10. The monsoons, as shown in the above table, were indifferent; however, there was no scarcity of grass, and water in the wells and, therefore, in each year the outturn of the Rabi crops had greatly supported the agricultural classes, while the people of the labouring classes, who are dependent upon daily wages, had plenty of work on Mount Aboo, at Sirohi, Aboo Road and at villages in the country.

11. The following table shows the average prices of food-grain per seers per rupee for the biennial year under report :—

Samvat year.	Wheat.	Barley	Mokai.	Bajree	Gram	Karang	Oorad.	Kuro.	Bartee.	Kooluth.
1946	13	20	20	16	15	16	15	35	27	23
1947....	14	22	22	19	15	15	15	32	28	25

12. *It would appear that the prices of food grain were little higher in Samvat year 1946 than the following year.* The locusts had greatly damaged *the Kharif crops in 1947, while the rainfall* also was not timely and seasonable during the biennial year under review. However, *the condition of the* poorer and agricultural classes was not affected on account of this, nor was any difficulty experienced by the State, as the rabi crops greatly supported them and kept their condition normal.

Public health.

13. The public health was generally good, though malarial fevers and cholera appeared in some parts of the country in a more or less epidemic form.

14. The prevailing diseases during the biennial year under review were *malarious fevers, dysentery, rheumatic affections, diarrhœa, respiratory affec*tions and skin diseases. This subject will be treated more fully hereafter *under the head of* " *Dispensary* "

General Condition and Resources—Agriculture.

15. As most of the soil is sandy and easily tilled holdings are very large, averaging about 25 acres. *There are generally three kinds of soil*— black, gorat (light soil) and sandy, called kankriwali. The cultivators are not industrious in this country, except Koonbees and Ghauchees, and as the waste lands are plentiful and population sparse fields are allowed to lie fallow generally every third year. In *the villages* where there are large numbers of Koonbees and Ghauchees, and the lands cannot be left fallow they utilize manure, and a rotation of crops is *practised. Shravnoo or* varsali lands are not particularly held by any cultivator, but when the cultivators break *any portion of land into fields and cultivate them in the* monsoon, the same is allowed to lie waste while they cultivate other pieces of land, and thus, when they find without any hindrance such waste lands, they sometimes allow the broken lands to lie fallow irregularly for more than three years. The reasons for thus allowing the lands to lie fallow is that they will not have to utilize manure, and that the crops would flourish pretty well in such lands with less labour. It is called koovári or

virgin lands. They encircle a large amount of lands by wells also, and produce in some portion of the irrigated lands rajga and jowari as fodder for their animals, out of which they give to the Raj and to Jagirdars for their shares.

16. The holdings of the cultivators are not hereditary and the occupancy rights are not recognized by the State. The reason why this is the case will be more fully treated hereafter under the head of "Irrigation."

17. The following crops are generally sown more or less in this country:—

(1) Wheat (Triticum astivum).
(2) Bajree (Holcus spicatus).
(3) Bartee (Panicum spicatum).
(4) Arad or oorad (Phaseolus mungo).
(5) Mag or moong (Phaseolus radiatus).
(6) Guvar (Dolicus fabæ formis).
(7) Gram (Cicer arietinum).
(8) Til or tal (Sessamum indicum).
(9) Marach (Capsicum frutescens).
(10) Bhindi (Hibiscus populneus).
(11) Kuri (not identified).
(12) Karang (Panicum Italicum).
(13) Cotton (Gorsypicim indicum).
(14) Sau (Hemp, Crotalaria juncea).
(15) Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum).
(16) Maize (Zea mays).
(17) Barley (Hardeam hexastichon).
(18) Cheno (Panicum milliacram).
(19) Math (Phaseolus aconitifolius).
(20) Chola (Vigna catiang)
(21) Kalath (Dolicos aniflorus).
(22) Sarsav (rapeseed), (Brassica napus).
(23) Rajagra (called Sámlái on Mount Aboo), (Amaranthus polygamus).
(24) Singoda (Trapa bispinosa).
(25) Munj (Saccharum munja).
(26) Serdi (Saccharum officinarum).

18. The chief products of staple grains of early kharif crops are bajree, makai and tal, and of late rabi crops, wheat, barley, gram, and rapeseed. Cotton is sown to some extent in Khooni and Pamera divisions, while sugarcane, to a very small extent, is sown in Kantal and Vasantgadh in Pindwara tahsil. The sugarcane cultivation requires watering throughout the year, and, therefore, on account of uncertainty of copious rains, the cultivators are not inclined to devote their energy for sugarcane cultivation.

19. Munj, ambadi and bhidi, the stalks of which when split yield a fibre measuring about more than 4 feet long and making cordage of fair strength; generally utilized in this country for cots instead of using cotton tape.

20. The cultivating classes are hampered with debts, as they are not very industrious and do not devote their energy for cultivation to a very large extent of different kinds of rich crops, such as cotton, sugarcane, wheat, &c. They keep a large number of cattle than needed, as they find grazing and grass without much trouble and with less value in a country like this, and generally they make money by selling ghee, and, therefore, they are less attentive to cultivation.

Condition of Jagirdars and others.

21. The condition of jagirdars is far from satisfactory, and the lands are frequently sub-divided amongst them and many of them reduced to a class of a mere cultivator.

22. The four principal jagirdars, Kalandri, Pahadiv, Motagam, and Javal are called Seraits and the others Thakores. The near relations of His Highness are termed Raj Sahibans, who are three in number. They have obtained villages for their maintenance, which they will enjoy as long as their lineal descendants are in existence. The right of adoption in their case is not recognized by the Darbar, and, therefore, the late Raj Sahiban Jamatsingji had during his lifetime preferred a cash allowance in lieu of his villages. The villages of the late Raj Sahiban Hamirsinghji lapsed to the State also, as he died without any issue. A village of Bhimana was continued to be enjoyed by the wife of Hamirsinghji for her maintenance, but as she died during the biennial year under report, it is made khalsa too.

23. The prevailing system of granting villages and lands to brothers and relations is absolutely detrimental to the good administration of the country. Every Rajput when he reaches to manhood asks for his share out of the family estate, and thus the minute sub-divisions amongst the Khakrats and the relations of the ruling chief termed *Bhai Beta*, brotherhood, synonymous to the tenure of *French frerage*, are going on clipping and paring till they are impoverished, and as the divisibility of the *frerage* is thus carried to a most destructive extent, often leads to frequent litigation, crime, and misery and great source of uneasiness and constant trouble to the ruling Chief.

24. Most of the jagirdars are involved in heavy debts, and to improve their condition a notification is issued by His Highness, the present Maha Rao Bahadoor after consulting the Political Authorities, that no money-lenders and bankers should lend money to any jagirdar beyond the amount of his annual income, and that every money-lender should recover his money

during the lifetime of such jagirdar, his heirs being not held responsible for the debts contracted by their fathers without the sanction of the Darbar. There is not the slightest doubt that the commendable steps taken by His Highness must have a beneficial effect and a greater check to the indebtedness of the jagirdars, who are responsible to the State for the suppression of crimes and every other kind of misdeeds in their jagir holdings.

25. There are generally four predatory classes, Menas, Bhils, Grassias, and Thakarlas or Kolis in the country, and they form a comparatively large portion of the population of the State. Most of the jagirdars were in the habit of employing these classes of their population to plunder in the country and sharing the plundered properties amongst them, but the things of the past are gone by, only by the steady and incessant exertions of the worthy Resident, Colonel P. W. Powlett, C.S.I., and by the willing and instantaneous action of the present ruling Chief Kaishreesingji Bahadoor, who is always steady and ready to take active measures for the benefit of his country as advised by the Resident. No doubt the complete success and welfare of the country is the sweetest fruit and better result of nearly ten years' continued labour and exertions of the Resident, Colonel, P. W. Powlett, C.S.I., and the entire freedom of His Highness Maha Rao Kaishreesinghji Bahadoor from every kind of vices and the possession of noble qualities; otherwise it would have been most difficult to do any thing in a country like this—physically and geographically a horrible one—with a limited amount of income, scarcely sufficient to maintain and secure good and efficient administration.

Protection.

26. The police was, for the greater part of the years under reference (A. D. 1890 and 1891) under the supervision of Fouzdar Nathoosing, who died in March 1891. He had very good control over his subordinates, as also over the criminal tribes. After him his place is filled by his eldest son, Chensing, who is a young and promising man. He has been warned to be more strict over his subordinates, so that they may not fall into the habits of carelessness and indolence.

27. It is very difficult for a Fouzdar to work in a country so full of, and interlaced with, forests and hills and surrounded by hilly borders of the neighbouring States into which criminals find easy access and shelter, thus nullifying all efforts of immediate capture. This is one of the reasons why offenders are traced and apprehended a little time after an offence has been perpetrated. The Bhils and Grassias in the vicinity of the borders of Meywar and Mahi Kantha, especially of Rohera and Pindwara tahsils, are so mischievous and wild that it is very hard to keep them in constant order, but it is on account of the unremitting efforts of the present ruling Chief, H. H. Kaishreesinghji Bahadoor, and his strict control over the police that the Grassias of Bhakher have almost left their habits of pillage. In the

same manner the Bhils of Valoria and other villages have almost been brought to order. The Menas of Khuni and Posalia tahsils formerly occupied a very important position with the criminal tribes, but they have also, as time changed, been brought to order.

28. On account of the change of time and prevalence of more tranquillity, people have generally made a practice to travel without a *Bolawa*, and it is under this circumstance that they are sometimes looted by robbers and dacoits, but the property lost is comparatively very trifling.

29. The following is a list of the Seebandy entertained by the State with its costs for the years under review :—

Description	Samvat year 1946					Samvat year 1947					Remarks
	Persons		Cost			Persons		Cost			
	Mounted	Foot.	Rs.	a	p	Mounted.	Foot.	Rs.	a.	p.	
49 Thanas	37	107	9,324	0	0	36	111	10,244	0	0	
11 Chowkees	....	135	7,812	6	9	....	135	8,470	5	0	
1 Fouzdar, 1 Assistant Fouzdar and 3 Naib Fouzdars	42	8	4,050	0	0	48	10	5,109	0	0	
2 Kotwalees . ..	... . ..	15	1,002	0	0	..... .	15	1,085	8	0	
2 Magistracies	... .	24	1,686	0	0	.. .. .	24	1,826	8	0	
13 Tahsils	12	·70	5,100	0	0	12	70	5,525	0	0	
1 Irregular Force..	.. .. .	101	8,797	8	6	..... .	102	9,594	13	0	
Others	15	159	11,589	15	9	15	151	12,035	14	0	
Total ..	106	619	49,361	15	0	111	618	53,891	0	0	

30. From the above list it would appear that the State spends a considerable amount, nearly one-fifth of its revenues, for the maintenance of tranquillity in the country. It has seated 11 chowkees at different places for the look-out of high roads, &c., and it is very seldom that any person is looted in the locality under their supervision. Besides these chowkees there are 49 thanas stationed in the several villages, and a sufficient number of men are given under each thanedar and tahsildar for the watch of the villages and lands under them.

31. There are three Naib Fouzdars and one Assistant Fouzdar who always go round and keep an eye over the thanedars and chowkeewalas, while the Fouzdar supervises the whole police force.

32. The jagir lands are taken care of by jagirdars, but their supervision is very lax. They generally keep no paid men for the protection of their villages and lands, but give free fields or wells to Rajputs. This custom has its disadvantages, and they engage most part of their time in looking after their fields for obtaining their livelihood, sparing very little time and energy for the purpose they are engaged for. Thus they or the jagirdars give very little help to the State police in tracing or arresting offenders.

On the contrary, the State police has to take care to institute enquiries, trace and arrest offenders who have committed offences in their villages. It were better if the State takes into its hands to teach the jagirdars to look over their affairs, or on failure to take the men employed by them under the direct supervision of the State police officers.

Criminal.

33. There are in all 15 tribunals to administer criminal justice in the State: nine tahsildars in the several tahsils, two third class Magistrates, one located at Abu Road and one at Anadra; two Kotwals, one at Sirohi and one at Mount Abu. These thirteen tribunals are invested with third class Magistrates' powers, and they try and punish offenders who are found guilty of having committed an offence under their jurisdiction. For the offences above their jurisdictions they are considered as police officers only authorized to make police investigation and send the accused on to the higher Magistrate. This higher authority is the judicial officer who has his head-quarters at the capital and has the powers of a first-class Magistrate. The Sessions cases are committed by him to the Dewan, who exercises full powers, subject to the approval of His Highness.

34. Statement No. 3 is the table of work done by each sort of tribunal in the years under report (1890 and 1891).

35. During the years under report there were 655 offences reported in 1890 and 524 in 1891, showing a decrease of 131 in the latter.

36. Out of these 655 and 524 offences, 192 and 191 were against property, 151 and 102 of affray, 27 and 35 offences against human body, and the remaining minor offences of every sort.

37. The general result of the whole is, that during the year 1890, out of the total number of offences reported, 29·3 per cent. were against property, 23·05 of affray, 4·1 against human body, and the remaining 43·55 other minor offences.

38. So also in 1891 out of the 524 offences, 36·45 per cent. were against property, 19·3 of affray, 6·7 against human body, and the remaining 37·55 other minor offences.

39. Out of the six offences against life reported in 1890 two were successfully traced and the offenders convicted; in the third the offender bolted in the Meywar territory, whence he was delivered over in 1891 and was convicted; the fourth was dimissed by the Agency Punchayet Court: the fifth was proved to have been an accident resulting in the discharge of the accused; the sixth remaining untraced.

40. In the same way out of the four reported in 1891 one was proved to have been an accident; in the second the deceased was proved to have

committed suicide on account of his diseases being unbearable; the offenders of the third were traced and convicted and the *fourth remained to be traced.*

41. Out of the 110 offences of theft reported in the year 1890, 48 appear to have been committed in jagirdars' and 62 in khalsa villages. In all 42 remained untraced at the end of the year, 32 of jagirdars' and 10 of khalsa villages.

42. *In the same way, out of the 124 thefts reported to have been committed* in 1891, 48 are reported to have taken place in jagirdars' villages and 76 in khalsa villages; *out of these 1*3 *remained untraced at the close of the year,* 8 of jagirdars' villages and 5 of khalsa villages, 16 cases remaining undisposed pending the receipt of some final answers from the police.

43. Thus the result of the offences of thefts in 1891 was 76·6 per cent. detected as against 62 per cent. in 1890; 6·4 per cent. in jagirdars' and 4 per cent. in khalsa villages remaining untraced in 1891 as against 29 per cent. in jagirdars' and 9 per cent. in khalsa villages in 1890.

44. The above *shows the result of both the years under this head to* be satisfactory and creditable to the State police.

45. There were 77 offences of cattle lifting in the year 1890, 46 having occurred in jagirdars' and 31 in khalsa villages, the ratio being 4 3.

46. Out of these 77 offences, 35 were left untraced at the end of the year, *16 of jagirdars' and 19 of khalsa villages*

47. During the year 1891 there were 54 offences of this sort, showing a decrease of 23 from the preceding year, 26 in jagirdars' and 28 in khalsa villages, the ratio being 6·7, of which 10 remained untraced, 6 of jagirdars' and 4 of khalsa villages in the ratio of 3·2.

48. *The result of the offences of cattle lifting in 1891 being 81·5* detected as against 54·6 per cent. in 1890, 11·1 per cent. in jagirdars' villages and 7·4 per cent. in *khalsa villages remaining untraced as against 20·8 in* jagirdars' villages and 24·6 in khalsa villages in 1890.

49. On the whole the result under this head seems to be satisfactory in both the years, but that of 1891 is more creditable to the State police.

50. Out of the 8 highway robberies reported in 1890, two occurred in khalsa and 6 in jagirdars' lands. *One of the khalsa cases was more of a murder* than a robbery, and therefore it has been treated under that head. Amongst the remaining 7, the offenders in one, which *took* place in khalsa lands, were arrested in the latter part of 1890 and convicted in 1891; the others, all of jagirdars' lands, remaining untraced.

51. In 1891 there were 9 robberies, one in jagirdars' lands and 8 in khalsa. The complainant and offenders in one were of Marwar, the *scene of offence* being within the limit of this State. The Marwar autho-

rities have agreed to punish the offenders and recompense the complainant. As the Marwar Durbar agreed to punish the offenders, this State overlooked its requisition for the surrender of the accused for trial, considering the trouble the complainant would have had in prosecuting the accused in the Court of this State. In one more the offenders were successfully traced and convicted, and the offenders of a third one were arrested and convicted during the preparation of this report, leaving in all 5 of khalsa lands untraced.

52. Five dacoities are reported to have taken place in 1890 and 4 in 1891, 3 in jagirdars' lands and 6 in khalsa lands. All of them remained untraced except one of 1891, in which 13 offenders were arrested and pending trial at the close of the biennial year, and one more was traced to Meywar. Correspondence is going on for the extradition of the offenders; both of these were of khalsa lands.

53. In the year 1890, 2 offenders were convicted of dacoity, which had taken place in 1883, on their being handed over to this State by the Marwar authority on the expiration of their term of imprisonment there. Four more offenders were arrested and convicted for having committed dacoity in 1889 and another was arrested for being party to a dacoity in 1887, but was discharged for want of proper evidence.

54. Property worth Rs. 10,754-6-0 was stolen in 1890 on account of the abovementioned four sorts of offences (thefts, cattle-lifting, robbery and dacoity), of which property worth Rs. 3,940-5-9 was recovered, the percentage of property recovered to property stolen being 36·7. The proportion of property recovered stands highest in cattle-lifting, next in theft, and least in highway robbery and dacoity.

55. In 1891, property worth Rs. 15,632-5-0 was stolen, while the property recovered was only worth Rs. 3,402-11-3, it being 21·3 per cent. to that lost. This low average is accounted for by the non-tracing of the thefts that had taken place in the jagirdars' villages of Bhatana and Od, which two together amount to more than Rs. 5,000. The details of both the years will be found in a statement appended (No. 2).

56. The percentage of property recovered will always stand low as compared with that complained of as having been lost on account of the over-estimation of property by complainants, as, for instance, the price of clothes worn is always shown to be that as if he had lost a new one; so also in the case of ornaments as was found to be the case in the theft of the Achalgadh temple, where the property lost was reported to be worth nearly Rs. 3,000, but when the offenders and property were recovered it turned out to be worth only about Rs. 500.

57. Amongst the difficulties encountered by the police in securing the whole of the stolen property may be mentioned the state of our country which

all around is encircled by hilly foreign territories forming a very nice receptacle for concealing the stolen property and evading any attempts, however strong, to recover them.

58. The indolence of the jagirdars in not tracing thefts in their villages is also another difficulty in the way of the police.

59. During the years under review 1,182 and 881 offenders were brought to trial, amongst which, 598 and 494 were convicted by the different tribunals, 470 and 335 were discharged or acquitted, and 114 and 52 were pending trial at the close of the years under review. Out of the 114 pending trial at the close of the year 1890, 66 were offenders in a case of a breach of the peace in connection with land disputes.

60. It would appear from the above that in the year 1890 the percentage of convictions, discharges or acquittals and pending trials to total arrested is 50 6, 39·7 and 9·7, namely, out of every 100 offenders arrested, 50·6 were convicted, 39·7 were acquitted or discharged, and 9·7 were pending trial.

61. So also in 1891, out of every 100 offenders arrested, 56·1 were convicted, 38 acquitted or discharged, and 5 7 pending trial.

62. It now remains to be seen what number of offenders were punished, for what offences and their percentages to total number arrested.

63. The following table will give all the information at a glance —

No	Description of offences	1890		1891		Remarks
		Total No of offenders convicted	Percentage of convicted under each head to total convicted	Total No of offenders convicted	Percentage of convicted under each head to total convicted	
1	Theft	84	14	86	17 4	20 pending trial at the end of 1890
2	Cattle-lifting	66	11	52	10 5	
3	Highway robbery	.. .. ..	.. . ...	5	1	3 pending trial at the end of 1890
4	Dacoity	6	1	... .	... .	
5	Assault	159	26·6	112	22 7	13 pending trial at the end of 1891.
6	Hurt	18	3	36	7 3	
7	Mischief	39	6 5	68	13 8	
8	Other offences	226	37·9	135	27·3	
	Total..	598	100 0	494	100·0	

64. The details of punishments awarded during the years under review will be found from a statement appended (No. 4), which calls for no remarks, except that, out of the fines that are recovered from convicts, a share, according to their rights, is always paid to several jagirdars.

65. The jagirdars contribute nothing towards the maintenance of the Judicial Department, while they take a share from the fines recovered from a convict who resides in his village. From the remarks on the

Jail Administration it will appear that the whole expense for the maintenance and clothing of prisoners is borne by the State. The practice of paying a share from the fines to jagirdars has the disadvantage of making them careless as to the conduct of their subjects, especially of criminal tribes. If a person of a criminal tribe is sentenced to imprisonment and fine for any offence, the jagirdar whose subject he is loses nothing, for the maintenance charges will be paid by the State, and if the fine is recovered he will get a share of it. So he is a gainer in one way rather than a loser.

66. It is necessary to remark here that all the offenders of khalsa as well as of jagir villages that were brought for trial were all traced and arrested by the State police, the jagirdars not giving even a helping hand in it.

67. The remarks upon criminal justice and offences in general cannot be concluded without making one more allusion. It is the conduct of the Thakore of Nimaj as regards this very important branch of justice. All the above information regarding offences and offenders are with respect to all the khalsa and jagirdars' villages other than those of the Thakore of Nimaj. It is impossible that there could have been no offences in his villages during these two years, or that he had convicted none for any offence. But the State is kept in darkness of all this by the Thakore. On account of all this the State is unable to know how the person and property in his village is taken care of by him. So impertinent is the conduct of the Thakore that an arrangement was arrived at by the advice of the Resident to give him powers of a third class magistrate over his subjects, together with the power to hear civil suits up to the amount of Rs. 100, but the Thakore flatly refused to accept the same.

68. There are moreover very few appeals in criminal cases. Generally cases are sent for from the subordinate courts from monthly returns of cases decided by each tribunal, and on seeing the papers, if injustice appears to have been done to a party, or if a case is misconducted, the matter is taken up in hand in revision proceedings, enquiry made *de novo*, and orders passed. Four orders of this nature were passed by the Diwan's Court in 1890 and 16 in 1891 over the decisions of the Judicial Officer.

69. During the whole period of the biennial year the civil and criminal courts were under the supervision of Molvi Abdool Hai, Judicial Officer, who resigned his post in the beginning of 1892. He was very careless and unindustrious and was compelled to resign his post for his misbehaviour, the appointment being filled up by Shahajee Khoobchand, pending permanent appointment. It fell to the Diwan's office to prepare all the statistics of the civil and criminal justice for the whole State. Darbar's best thanks are due for the speedy preparation of all these statistics to the Judicial Clerk, Mr. Sadasivram of the Suddar Office.

Civil.

70. In the year 1890 civil suits were instituted in the several courts of this State of the aggregate value of Rs. 40,503, while the amount fell to Rs. 35,043-4-9 in 1891, *showing a decrease of Rs. 5,459-11-3. Generally,* these suits are brought for money transactions only. There being no Limitation Act in force, people very seldom like to resort to courts so long as they see no probability of recovering their dues. *Therefore a creditor very often* waits until his debtor or his descendants arrive at a position likely to pay his debts. The debtor on his part finds it very hard to pay a debt which may be *a hundred years old, in many cases contracted by his forefathers: then it* is that a creditor seeks his remedy in a court, where generally cases are decided by native arbitrators. Such decrees are executed with much delay *and without any pressure. It is to be regretted that the late Judicial Officer* kept no proper records of the execution proceedings; hence the inability of giving any information regarding this branch.

71. The detailed statements of the institution and decisions of civil suits are appended as Nos. 6 and 7, and call for no remarks.

72. Appeals from decisions in civil cases are few, as most of the *cases are decided according to the old system of panchayet.*

Jail.

73. In the year 1890 there were 120 admissions in the Sirohi Jail, 107 males and 13 females, which, together with the prisoners in Jail at the end of the preceding year, numbered 203 males and 17 females in all 220.

74. Out of these 220, 4 males were released on appeal, 57 males and 12 females were released on the expiration of their sentence, 15 were released on account of the lamentable death of Majee Sahib Shree Waghelijee, mother of His Highness, 5 males and 1 female died, leaving at the end of the year 122 males and 4 females in the Jail.

75. The daily average of the prisoners in Jail in 1890 was 119 males and 4 females.

76. In 1891 the total admission in Jail was 128 males and 9 females, *which, together with those remaining at the end of* last year, made a total of 250 males and 13 females.

77. Out of these, 12 males were released on appeal, 120 males and 7 females were released on the expiry of their sentence, 2 *males died, leaving at* the end of the year a total population of 122 prisoners, 116 males and 6 females.

78. The daily average strength of the prisoners in Jail in 1891 was 120 males and 5 females.

79. In the year 1891, one prisoner escaped from custody while being brought out for work, and 2 more escaped from the Jail in concert with a bugler

of the State Irregular Force. All of them were at once apprehended and punished for their offences.

80. The statements as regards the distribution of the prisoners according to religion, age, former profession and sentences, are appended, and call for no remarks.

81. Out of the 120 admitted in Jail in 1890, 12 were once previously convicted and 14 twice. So also in 1891, out of the total 137 admitted, 10 were once previously convicted and 5 twice.

82. The total cost of the Sirohi Jail for the two years under review (1946 and 1947) is Rs. 7,564-7-0, out of which Rs. 6,452-5-9 is for diet charges, Rs. 818-11-6 for clothing, Rs. 148-13-6 for lamps and lighting, and Rs. 144-8-3 for miscellaneous expenses.

83. The annual average expense per each prisoner during the biennial year under review was Rs. 23-12-0 for diet and Rs. 3-4-10 for clothing: in all Rs. 27-0-10.

84. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are set to work in repairing the town roads, in the garden at Sirohi, and general labour in the construction of the new Zenani Palace.

85. The following table shows the daily average sickness and mortality of prisoners during the biennial year under report:—

	1890.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daily average strength ...	119	4	123	120	5	125
Maximum population on any one day..................	113	7	120	128	9	137
Number treated by Hospital Assistant............	318	38	356	275	19	294
Daily average number of sick........................	15	1	16	12	1	13
Number of deaths	3	1	4	1	0	1

86. On account of the insufficiency of room, ventilation, and convenience in the present Jail, some prisoners, who were found to be well conducted, were let out strongly guarded to work on the Zenani Palace and in the Sirohi garden. They always slept in the kotwali under a strong watch. It is satisfactory to note that no bad results are known to have occurred from this practice.

87. On completion of the new Jail, which is under construction, all the prisoners will be transferred there, and this practice will be put a stop to.

88. The construction of the new Jail is entirely placed under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Ajmere.

Boundary.

89. There having been old and long-standing disputes between Magreewara and Birman, and between the brothers Bharatsing and Kiratsing of Bhatana, the parties had assumed a threatening and turbulent attitude. These cases were being put off year after year for more than twenty years *without any final decision.* H. H. Maha Rao Kaishreesinghji Bahadoor moved his camp to the scene of the disputes in Samvat 1946, and decided these cases to the satisfaction of both the parties who tendered their *raznamas.* At the same time a third case between Koochma and Magreewara was also decided by H. H. In another case, between Datani and Makáwal, H. H. appointed arbitrators with the consent of the parties

90. A decision was also arrived at in the boundary dispute between Naradra and Lotiwada in the same year.

91. In 1947, after preliminary enquiries, arbitrators were appointed in a boundary dispute between Nagani and Saupoor. In two other cases also arbitrators were appointed. A boundary dispute between Nimaj and Barwaj was enquired into, and a decision reported before it was pronounced; agreeably to the advice of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, *the parties were ordered to appoint arbitrators in the matter.* Preliminary enquiries were made about a dispute between Bhatana, Magreewara and Roha about the ownership of a deserted village of Dhadhamna and its boundary; a map was prepared and orders passed restraining the parties from cultivating the disputed lands. They have been directed to nominate arbitrators for a decision.

92. Further progress is impeded on account of the unfavourable season and scarcity of grass. However, every effort will be made to continue the progress.

Revenues.

93 The past revenue years were Samvat 1946 and 1947, comprising the periods from 13th July 1889 to 2nd July 1890, and from 3rd July 1890 to 21st July 1891.

94. The subjoined table shows the revenues for the above biennial year as contrasted with the preceding five years —

Gross Revenue Receipts.	Samvat year 1941.	Samvat year 1942.	Samvat year 1943.	Samvat year 1944.	Samvat year 1945.	Biennial year		Increase and decrease between biennial year	
						Samvat year 1946	Samvat year 1947	Increase	Decrease
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Khareef ...	27,643 1 6	17,911 11 6	21,400 12 0	21,916 3 6	10,278 3 9	27,945 11 6	24,601 2 6	—	3,141 9 0
2 Rabi	23,106 3 3	23,620 0 0	27,2[illegible]9 4 6	36,533 3 3	40,173 4 9	41,8[illegible]0 10 6	39,735 11 3	—	1,075 14 3
3 Sundry taxes customs, and other miscellaneous receipts.	1,56,599 15 3	1,11,156 11 3	1,35,0[illegible]7 8 0	1,67,135 4 9	1,44,437 0 0	1,67,923 2 6	1,94,168 0 3	31,319 14 3	—
Total Rs.	2,10,073 4 0	1,51,278 8 9	1,84,747 8 6	2,29,650 10 6	2,02,734 8 6	2,37,382 8 6	2,58,0[illegible]5 14 0	27,103 6 0	—

95. The following figures will show the expenditures during the biennial year under report:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) In Samvat year 1946	2,25,412	9	9
(2) Do. do. 1947	2,55,737	14	0
Increase	30,325	4	3

96. On the whole there was an increase of receipts in the Samvat year 1947, although there was a decrease in the khareef and rabi produce. A perceptible increase had accrued in the opium duty and in other miscellaneous items, such as grazing, forest, custom, abkari and miscellaneous contracts. A *karaj bab* was also realized in this year.

97. The increased expenditures in 1947 are due to there being an *adhik* month in the Samvat year 1947 (intercalary year of 13 months or *adhik* Samvatser) which comes every third year. There is an increase of expenditure in other items also, such as repairs to buildings and in stables. About Rs. 1,024 have been paid towards the construction and deepening of wells. It is included in the item No. 23 in the statement of expenditure.

98. In several of the items of expenditure and income it is customary in the Revenue Office to subtract the actual cost of establishment, &c., from the actual income, and credit the net profit to the State. This has been done in items Nos. 8, 10 and 14 on the credit side, and Nos. 37 and 20 on the debit side. On account of this system the receipts and expenditures appear to be less than what they actually are.

99. The Darbar had agreed to pay off the debts of Rs. 25,675-0-0 of the late Raj Sahiban Jamatsing at the time of his handing over his villages to the State. It was also agreed by the Darbar at the time that the cash allowance which was paid to him should be continued after his death to be paid to his wives during their lifetime.

100. The Darbar has paid off all the debts as agreed upon, except Rs. 1,350 which are disputed, from the State exchequer, and debited the sum to the name of the late Raj Sahiban, standing as it were in the place of creditors who have been already paid by the State. According to the vernacular system of keeping the accounts, the surplus in the income of these villages is credited to the debts which the State has paid away.

101. As explained in the preceding two paras., the actual income and expenditure of the State exceed by Rs. 26,048-7-3 in the Samvat year 1946 and by Rs. 29,114-7-3 in Samvat year 1947 than what appear in the form No. 12 of receipts and disbursements.

102. A sum of Rs. 18,524-5-0 is shown in the closing balance in the year 1947 as being due by jagirdars. It is accounted for as follows:— Rs. 12,207-12-6 to be due by Raj Sahiban Jamatsing's Patta villages as explained in para. 100, *supra;* a sum of Rs. 3,564-13-3 paid by the Darbar first from its coffers on

account of cost of the boundary settlement for the shares of the jagirdars which are still unpaid and due by them to the State; a sum of Rs. 1,445-12-6 due by Nimaj Thakore on account of several *huks* of the State, which were settled and agreed to by him to be paid to the State; the remaining amount is that which is agreed to be paid by several jagirdars for certain Raj shares still unpaid and due by them.

103. The Agency Panchayet Court always executes its decrees and recovers money from the State at once, although several of the decrees may have been passed against jagirdars. A large sum of Rs. 8,690-3-4 is outstanding since long on account of money paid by the State in execution of the Panchayet Court's awards. Out of this sum Rs. 3,657-1-7 have already been settled and agreed to be paid by jagirdars in easy instalments for the awards passed against them, while a sum of Rs. 5,033-1-9 is still unsettled. The Revenue Officer has been directed to settle and clear this account as soon as possible and to submit his report thereon. This item of Rs. 8,690-3-4 is not shown in the closing outstanding balance in form No. 12.

104. It will appear from the preceding two paras that the Darbar is not hard upon its jagirdars but recovers its money by easy instalments and treats them liberally.

105... There are several items worth being written off in the other balance of Rs. 8,758-4-0 due by several private individuals, and the Revenue Officer will be directed to clear this at once.

106. *The receipts or income shown in this report only represent the* Darbar *khalsa* income as well as the Darbar's shares in jagir villages, and not that of jagirdars.

Irrigation

107. There is not in this State any made works of irrigation, such as tanks, &c., by which lands may be irrigated The irrigation is generally done by means of wells, and every year new wells are sunk. In this country, on account of the indifferent monsoons, the black soil lands are not even changed into kiary lands, so that wheat, cotton, barley, &c , can be produced without any watering. Kiary lands are made in Manader, Kaloombri, Vasantgadh, Bhula, Morach, Ambe, Muleia, and Tahdiveri, where such crops as wheat, cotton and barley are produced every year without the lands being watered. Throughout the State there are Persian wells for irrigation purposes, by which such crops as above stated are produced Even such lands as are changed into kiary (in this country it is called *sevaj*) also greatly depend upon rain If the rain is not copious and favourable then the kiary lands cannot be saturated, and produce nothing.

108. There were altogether 1,003 wells belonging to khalsa villages at the close of the biennal year under review against 918, showing an increase of 85 wells in the khalsa villages.

109. At the close of the biennial year under review there were 2,626 wells against 2,585, showing an increase of 41 wells in the jagirdars' villages.

110. At the close of the biennial year under review there were 326 wells in the villages of Devasthan and Sasan. The number of new wells constructed during the biennial year in these villages cannot be ascertained, as no record of such information regarding Devasthan and Sasan villages is kept in the State, nor is any kind of share levied by the State in these villages.

111. It is much to be regretted that it is not ascertainable what actual amount of money is expended for the construction of the aforesaid new wells, because the system prevalent in khalsa, as well as in jagir and other villages, is that sanctions are accorded for the sinking of new wells for which Bora (Mahajans) lend money which is repaid with interest out of the produce of Raj Hansal (share or Raj Bhág) in khalsa villages, and in jagir villages jagirdars' and Raj shares of Hansal are paid towards the liquidation of the Mahajans' loans. When the loans of the Mahajans are liquidated in full, in this manner, the Raj and jagirdars commence to levy their proper shares of the Hansal respectively. In short, as the cultivators pay nothing towards the construction or repairs of the wells, which become the properties of the State in khalsa lands, and in jagir villages are held jointly between the State and jagirdars in proportion to their settled rights.

112. The system of keeping these accounts is not as satisfactory as it ought to be. The Revenue Officer has been directed since long to enquire into it, but he has not yet been able to report on the matter. He has been directed also to clear up and settle all the accounts of the unliquidated debts contracted by the State and jagirdars for the construction and repair of the wells. I hope to be able to give satisfactory and valuable information on this matter in my next report, as the work of settlingthe accounts of the aforesaid debts is in progress.

113. The services of Mr. Bhagatsing, Assistant Engineer, were obtained in 1884 for the inspection, survey and report of several irrigation works. He has reported the Kundal Dam work in the Pindwara District to be profitable, and that it can be constructed at a cost of Rs. 13,983, yielding an interest of 15·8 per cent. on the outlay. The work is not taken in hand as yet as other important works are inprogress. His Highness intends to take this work in hand when the first opportunity offers, as the Darbar is strongly against doing any work departmentally, except through the Government Public Works Department.

114. Reforms were introduced in this branch of the revenue in the Samvat year .943 (17th July 1886), when all the former systems of realizing duties were put a stop to. The former system, before the introduction of the

present reforms, was very injurious to trade. It was prevalent for so many years that it was found exceedingly difficult to introduce any reforms. It was the intention of the State to develope the *system of the realization* of these duties on a better footing, so that no article of any sort could be taxed more than once as frequently happened before.

115. According to the old system no proper records were kept, no accounts of export and import duties could be found; in fact, two karkuns were employed in Sirohi itself, who were frequently visiting villages to collect money realized by customs. Bhalamanias collected these duties in each village for the State and for the jagirdars. A mere memorandum in a loose book was kept by these bhalamanias to write down the accounts which could be altered at any moment. There were instances of jagirdars taking off custom duties directly from merchants and concealing them from the State officials. There was no system of passes and monthly returns, &c., of the money realized by these bhalamanias, and there were no measures adopted to detect any frauds if committed by them, and when the above-mentioned State officials went their rounds in the villages for collecting the money from these bhalamanias, there was no check if they themselves were mixed up with them and committed frauds. In fact, the bhalamanias and the State officials above alluded to were the only agencies to collect the money, and what they gave to the State there was no supervision over it. These two karkuns remained in Sirohi writing down accounts at the end of the year when they finished collecting the income from the bhalamanias. Such was the management of the Custom Department in this State. The late Dewan, Mr. Ameen Mahomed, had introduced at Pindwara, Rohera and Kirari, the passes or *ravana chitties*, but even they were not checked, nor were frauds committed by nakedars detected. The merchants were harassed for custom duties to such an extent that there was in fact no free trade or proper income realized to the State, although the merchants were taxed more than once for one and the same articles.

116. Under the above circumstances, all the minor *lags*, harassing and obnoxious duties, &c., were properly considered and discussed with the late Mr. Hewson, who was requested to assist the State in the organization and introduction of the new reforms. He and the present Resident, Colonel P. W. Powlett, C.S.I., took a great deal of trouble to consider the rates, &c., and eventually advised the State to put the machinery of the new reforms in motion.

117. It was strongly opposed by all the sardars and jagirdars, and several of them, who considered themselves powerful, combined together and assumed a turbulent attitude, complaining in vague and general terms of the injustice the State was doing to their proper rights.

An opportunity was availed of to explain the just and fair intention of the Darbar, to award the rights of the jagirdars, to Colonel Peacock, who was Officiating Resident at the time, Colonel Powlett being absent on furlough to England. The consideration of the jagirdars' complaints regarding their rights was kept over by him for disposal till the arrival of Colonel Powlett, who had taken so much trouble for the introduction of the reforms. On his arrival he enquired into the matter of complaint and found the intentions of the State to be just and fair, and a liberal settlement was effected with one of the above combined thakores, namely, the Thakore of Nimaj.

118. After this one settlement the other combined thakores of Bhattana, Mandwara and Reodar, who were called by the Resident for the settlement of their rights, informed him that they would settle their rights with the Darbar. Since then, the rights of many of the smaller as well as bigger jagirdars were settled and duly received by them.

119. The aforesaid three jagirdars, who had originally combined with Nimaj, have several times come to Sirshi, and their rights were discussed and settled, but as the Thakore of Mandwara does not accept his rights, Reodar and Bhatana have not taken their money in full. They applied to obtain some money in advance which was paid by the State, but when they frequently applied for their money in advance, they were finally informed that they should take all monies due to them, and that no payments in advance would be made hereafter without settling all their accounts. However, there is no impediment in the working of the Department, as they never object to the danees, stationed in their villages, collecting the import and export duties.

120. A comparative table showing the receipts and expenditure under this head for the last five years is subjoined :—

Description	Samvat year 1943.	Samvat year 1944.	Samvat year 1945	Samvat year 1946.	Samvat year 1947.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Imports ...	68,168 2 6	71,698 8 9	67,332 9 8	73,257 5 9	96,421 4 8	The amount of jagirdars who have not cleared their accounts is also included in the net income. It will be paid from it as soon as they clear their accounts.
Exports ...	11,636 2 6	17,909 14 9	9,2[illegible]3 7 8	15,6[illegible]5 1 0	16,120 15 3	
Transit duty on account of opium...	0 0 8	10 4 8	2 10 6	....	11 1 0	
Deduct.—						
Refund to merchants, establishment charges, and payments to jagirdars...	22,676 11 3	25,188 11 9	20,879 10 6	23,554 10 [illegible]	27,263 8 0	
Net income ...	52,112 14 0	64,530 0 0	55,752 0 6	71,867 12 3	85,283 12 6	

121. The noticeable feature in the above table is the successive increase in income in the Custom Department. The reasons for the

increase are the strictest supervision and the efficiency of the establishment staff who are working conscientiously and with zeal, and for which their services are duly rewarded.

122. A detailed statement of the Custom duties realized during the years under report is attached herewith (Statement No. 13).

123. The total gross revenues for the two years under report amount to Rs. 2,07,475-11-3, out of which a sum of Rs. 50,821-2-6, as detailed in Statement No. 14, is to be deducted on account of establishment charges, remissions and refunds to merchants, and huks paid to jagirdars, &c, leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,56,654-8-9.

124. The noticeable increase of revenue appears to have accrued on account of opium import duty, it being Rs. 24,829-9-0 in Samvat 1947 as contrasted with the preceding year Samvat 1946 Importation of the larger quantity of opium in Samvat 1947 has been already explained in the Darbar's letter No. 181, dated 12th July 1891, on a reference from the Resident, Western Rajputana States. There was more or less an increase in other items also in 1947, which calls for no remarks, as there were a larger number of marriages, &c., in the country

125. Before the introduction of the reforms certain kind of expenses were defrayed from the Custom Department for worshipping the idols in some temples, and, therefore, a lump sum of Rs 800 was settled to be paid annually towards this out of the Custom revenues.

126. Sadavrat, namely, wheat flour to beggars, &c., which was given from the custom revenues, is continued to be given by this Department. There was an increase under this head of Rs 239-1-9, as alms to Charans, &c., were given by the special orders of His Highness.

127. On Mount Aboo certain special reductions were made in the tariff on the advice of the Resident, and, therefore, Rs. 2,341- -3 were written off as remissions during the years under report.

128. A reduced tariff was also sanctioned for Sheogunj merchants in St. 1914 as explained in the Dewan's letter No 321, dated 24th December 1891, on a reference from the Resident. A total sum of Rs. 8,340-3-0 is written off on account of the remissions during the years under report.

129. An annual fair is held at Bamanwaraji temple where all merchants, particularly Jains, bring goods, &c., for sale. Before the introduction of the new reforms no duty was levied for about ten days on import and export goods at this fair. On account of this consideration, since the introduction of the reforms, only four annas in the rupee are being remitted during

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the fair on import goods, and two annas on the opium duty. On ivory no remission is allowed. A total sum of Rs. 4,890-15-3 is written off as remissions under this head during the biennial year under report.

130. A total sum of Rs. 288-5-3 was refunded to merchants on account of excess paid by them during the two years.

131. Rewards of Rs. 562-0-0 were paid to servants in the Custom Department for good service and the detection of frauds during the years under report.

132. There is an increase of about Rs. 207-9-6 in the miscellaneous expenses.

133. Transit duties are entirely abolished since the year 1886, and a sanction of its abolition was duly communicated, on the 12th February 1886, by H. H. the Maha Rao Bahadoorjee to the Resident. Only on opium a transit duty of Rs. 5-0-0 per maund is retained.

134. Free imports are allowed to every kind of goods brought for the consumption of the Erinpura Cantonment.

135. No sardars, jagirdars, &c., contribute any share towards the expenditure of establishments, contingencies, preventive peons, &c. This has been purposely overlooked by the Darbar, without any grudge, with a view to introduce better reforms in this branch of the revenue.

136. The reforms introduced are much liked by the subjects in general, as is apparent from the fact that not a single complaint was received from them as to the new system of levying Custom duties. In fact they bless His Highness and the worthy Resident, Colonel Powlett, C. S. I., for the greater facility in free trading.

Abkari.

137. I have to record with regret the unsatistactory system of the abkari in spite of all the efforts to improve it.

138. The following figures will show the annual revenues from this source for the past 8 years:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Samvat year	1940	5,668	3	6
,,	1941	6,609	11	9
,,	1942	6,649	14	0
,,	1943	7,248	7	9
,,	1944	7,472	14	3
,,	1945	9,579	3	9
,,	1946	9,835	5	6
,,	1947	10,662	0	6

Forest.

139. There is no regular forest administration in this State. One Sonjee Sankla was sent the year before last to study the work of a *forester at Jodhpore,* where he remained under the Forest Superintendent *for more than six months,* and, as far as it has been reported of him, it appears that he has acquired the necessary knowledge *of a forester's work* He has been posted at Santpore Tehsil in the Khalsa forest, and is generally useful in his work.

140. A comparative statement showing the income of the forest is subjoined for ready reference.

No	Description	Samvat year 1944	Samvat year 1945	Samvat year 1946	Samvat year 1947.	Increase	Decrease	REMARKS
		Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
1	Receipts on account of wood, &c	665 9 0	5,960 7 3	9,049 1 3	11,649 13 9	2,600 12 6	...	
	Deduct—							
	Payments to jagirdars for their rights, establishment-charges, &c	*733 12 3*	*1,085 2 9*	*2,493 2 9*	*3,947 13 9*	1,454 11 0	.	
	Net Total .	5,903 3 0	4,875 4 6	6,555 14 6	7,702 0 0	1,149 13 6		

141. Mr. Kershaw was temporarily engaged to inspect Khalsa forest and *to submit a report of his inspection* *The amount expended on account* of this special appointment is included in the establishment charges of the Samvat year 1947; a sum of Rs. 1,279-5-6 is also included on account of a refund made to Mr. Motabhai for royalties and other import duties on materials used in the construction of the Banas Bridge at Aboo Road.

142. A statement of the income and expenditure during the biennial year under review is herewith attached (Nos. 15 and 16).

143. Though on the whole well covered with trees, the country does not possess much revenue yielding forest. It is clothed with a natural growth of dhav, khakhera, bordee, kher, bamboos, nim and other wood of little market value. However, as it is covered with the former kinds of wood, it is expected to yield a better revenue by a careful supervision. Forest products other than wood exist in abundance, but few of them have any commercial value.

144. Kher (Acacia catechu) is generally consumed in the country for araths (Persian wells) and building purposes. Much of the kher and bordee (Ziryphus jujuba) were cut to a very large extent before the year Samvat 1943, as *formerly firewoods, &c.,* were annually sold to contrac-

tors who used to export them to Ahmedabad and other places. As these woods are very valuable for agricultural as well as for building purposes the former system of giving such contracts was stopped. As further check and supervision in this branch of the department, the Sayer Superintendent is directed to supervise the collection of proper fees at each Custom station, and to introduce the Ravana chitties and passes for the cutting of wood. Since then the annual income shows a favourable increase, although no firewoods are allowed to contractors for exportation as before.

145. The introduction of planting valuable species of mahua, mango and Mascat date trees has been made. The mahua and mango trees have been sown by Sonjee Sankla in the khalsa forest at Chandela and near several araths. The date tree plantation has been started, sown and reared up at Sirohi garden. It is very satisfactory to note that the date trees are very flourishing in the garden; about 13 trees of two years' and about 40 of three years' standing have grown up and are progressing well.

146. The Bhill and Grassia tribes of hilly tracts eat mahua flower, weave bamboo mats, and collect other fruits, gather leaves of the Khakhra tree (Butea frondosa) for being made into dinner plates, and Asindro leaves to be rolled into cigarrettes, and thus they generally earn their livelihood upon such forest produce. They also gather honey and collect bees' wax into rough lumps, and are allowed to sell dry firewood by head loads.

147. Some reforms in the forest conservancy of Mount Aboo have been introduced as advised by the Resident in May 1890, and the Aboo Magistrate has been kind enough to help the Raj official in supervising the arrangements as proposed. It is hoped that gradually it will be better developed.

Stone Products.

148. Building materials abound throughout the country, and stone is largely used for purposes for which wood is utilized elsewhere. There are stone quarries at Marthala, Mount Aboo, Palri and at Selwara, and four kinds of stones are generally found in them:—Blue lime stone, granite, grayish and black granite. The quarry at Selwara is of marble stone, the quality of which is very hard and would find no place in foreign market. It is generally used for pavement, &c., and the other kind of stones are also consumed in the country for building purposes, and for making chunam or lime. The income of these quarries is not so appreciable as to find a fitting place here to write any thing more about it.

Education

149. There are two schools maintained by the State at an annual cost of Rs 803. One is at the Capital where three teachers are engaged, and one at Rohera where one teacher is employed. Out of four one is an English teacher, two Hindi, and one Oordoo.

150. There are only 72 students attending the Sirohi school, of whom 19 read English Royal Reader No. III and Gramatical Primer, 18 Urdu, and the rest Hindi. At Rohera the attendance of students is 59, and they all learn Hindi and arithmetic.

151. There are indigenous schools at Madar and other places, but generally the people of this country have no liking for any good education. The Mahajans learn little Hindi and go to foreign country for trading, while the Rajputs pick up little Hindi and engage themselves either in Raj Seebandy or in looking after their holdings. Even Marwadis do not care to provide necessary books for their children and to cause their regular attendance.

Sanitation.

152. There is a Sanitarium on Mount Aboo, and a Municipality is established on it by Government. The Darbar has agreed to pay a yearly sum of Rs. 3,000 towards the Municipality.

153. Sanitary arrangements have been made at Aboo Road and at Sheogunj, and conservancy establishments are entertained at these places.

154. The Darbar has assented to place the sanitary arrangements of the village of Sani on Mount Aboo in the hands of the Municipality there as advised by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Dispensary.

155. There is one Dispensary in this State at the Capital, and is under the charge of a Hospital Assistant, Mr. Lakhpatrai, who has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. It is under the direct supervision of the Western Rajputana Residency Surgeon.

156. The following table shows the amount of relief afforded by the State Dispensary and the maintenance charges during the biennial year 1890 and 1891.

[illegible] Dispensary	Number of patients treated.				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] charges	Total [illegible]	Remarks.
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Daily Average					
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890	147	4,623	4,770	13.1	744 0 0	310 12 8	324 12 0	1,379 8 8	[illegible]
1891	153	4,420	4,573	13.1	744 0 0	93 5 11	276 11 0	[illegible]	

157. The prevailing diseases during the biennial year under review were malarial fevers, dysentery, rheumatic affections, diarrhœa, respiratory affections, and skin diseases.

7 a

158. Of the total number of patients treated, 9,746 or 57·2 per cent. were men, 2,011 or 20·7 per cent. were women, and 2,155 or 22·1 per cent. were children. Distributed according to races and castes, 4 were Europeans, 1,824 Mahomedans, 7,593 Hindus, and 325 belonged to other castes.

159. There occurred 120 cases of cholera in the district of Khuni and Sheogunj in the months of July and August 1890, against 24 in the month of July 1891 in Karari.

160. Out of the total of 120 cases of cholera 78 proved fatal in 1890, while out of the total of 24 only 8 proved fatal in 1891. Special arrangements were made to check its progress during this epidemic as the cholera medicines were supplied with instructions to the Magistrate of Karari, and one vaccinator, Dhanpatrai, was deputed towards Khuni District for distribution of medicines to the patients. It appears that at Aboo Road, Karari, the Hospital Assistant of the Government Charitable Dispensary treated the cholera cases.

161. The temperature registered at the Sirohi Dispensary during the years 1890 and 1891 under review, varied between 107° and 65°, and 109° and 76° respectively; at Erinpura, Sheogunj, 107° and 63°, and 107° and 65° respectively; at Mount Aboo 88·5° and 52·5°, and 87° and 51·2° respectively, while at Aboo Road the observations of the temperature were taken in the months of May and July at the Railway Dispensary with the result of the temperature varying from 104° to 81°, and 105° to 81° respectively.

Vaccination.

162. There are two vaccinators, Dhanpatrai and Hazarilal, employed by the State at an yearly cost of Rs. 336 for their salaries, which are included in the aforesaid table in the charges of dispensary establishments. Besides this cost a horse and a peon are supplied to each at State expense. One peon is also supplied by the State up to a certain period of the year to the Government Vaccinator, Guneshilal, who is working at Mount Aboo and in some villages round about. One vaccinator is recently employed by the Thakore of Nimaj for working in his own villages, but the work done by him is not known.

163. The State vaccinators are working under the direct supervision of the Western Rajputana Residency Surgeon.

164. The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed by the two State vaccinators during the biennial year under review:—

Years	Vaccinations.			Percentage of successful to total	Remarks
	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful.		
1890	3,406	3,261	145	95·7	
1891	4,457	4,321	136	96·7	

Post Offices.

165. There are 10 Imperial Post Offices in this territory as marginally noted. Out of these, 3 are at Railway Stations. They are under the direct control of the Imperial Postal authority and they work smoothly and without any friction.

1. Sirohi.
2. Erinpura, Sheogunj.
3. Pindwara Station.
4. Banas do.
5. Rohera do.
6. Rohera.
7. Aboo Road.
8. Mount Aboo
9. Anadra.
10. Madar.

166. *His Highness has given his consent to the Postal authority, through* the Resident, Western Rajputana States, for the opening of new offices at *Dántrái, Nimaj* and *Reoder during the biennial year under* review.

General.

167. Besides the daily fixed time for forwarding State business, His Highness Maha Rao Kaishreesinghji Bahadoor always sacrifices his enjoyments and pleasures for the settlement of almost all questions of State policy and matters of enduring interest, and has been always assisting the Dewan, who would not be able to do anything in a country like this without such assistance and support from the ruling Chief

168. The relations between this State and Jodhpore were unfriendly for many years. There were hesitations on each other's part to exchange visits, &c., suitable to their mutual rank and respect. It was very desirable, on account of their being neighbouring States, as also being connected by matrimonial alliances, that their mutual relationship should be improved.

169. His Highness the Maha Raja Dhiraj, Sir Juswantsingji Bahadoor, G. C. S. I., was invited at Mount Aboo and at Sirohi, and the invitation was kindly accepted. The visits were exchanged sincerely and cordially as becoming the rank and respect of this ancient house.

170. The renewal of the good feeling then evinced between each other has again been increased and strengthened. His Highness the Maha Rao Bahadoor readily accepted the invitation of the Jodhpore

Darbar to be present on the auspicious and happy occasion of the recent marriage festivals of the Jodhpore Heir-apparent. His Highness started by a special train from Pindwara on the 8th February last, and arrived at Jodhpore Station at 5 P. M., where on alighting he was heartily received on the platform by His Highness Maha Raja Dhiraj, Sir Juswantsinghji Bahadoor, G. C. S. I., accompanied by Maha Raj Colonel Sir Partupsinghji, K. C. S. I., Bahadoor, Maharaj Kishorsingh Rji, Bahadoor and Sirdars, and a salute of 15 guns was fired. His Highness remained in Jodhpore for four days, during which time he was well entertained, and cordial visits were exchanged on both sides with that satisfaction which was evinced before, and everything passed off satisfactorily.

171. His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Radhanpore was invited at Aboo Road while returning from Mount Aboo to his capital during the biennial year under report. His Highness the Nawab Sahib was sumptuously entertained, and visits were exchanged by each other as becoming their mutual rank and respect.

172. The relations of this State with the Imperial Government have been firmly loyal and cordial. The peace and prosperity of this country, which are entirely due to the best and valuable advices readily and sincerely accepted and acted upon by His Highness, as given by our worthy and able Resident, Colonel P. W. Powlett, C. S. I., whose everlasting memory for his good deeds in the country will never be effaced from the era of this State, were preserved during the biennial year under review.

173. The ceremony of laying the foundation of the new Jail at Sirohi was performed by our worthy Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel G. H. Trevor, C. S. I., during the biennial year under review. An effective and able speech, delivered by him on the occasion and readily responded to by His Highness, is worth perusing (Appendix No. A).

174. A cost of Rs. 35,699 is estimated for the building of the Jail, which is hoped to be ready before the ensuing rains.

175. His Highness made a pilgrimage to Hardwar and Benares, and was absent for about a month during the biennial year under report. Though absent in body, in work he was always with us, as he kept himself informed of everything that took place here, rendering advice and assistance for the pressing work of the State.

176. There was no outlawry, and the relations with the subordinate jagirdars were on the whole satisfactory during the biennial year under review.

177. No mail robbery took place in this State during the biennial year under report, and the relations of the Post Offices continued satisfactory. There was only one case against the Post Office Act in which the offender was successfully prosecuted by the Postal authority in the Suddar Court of the State.

178. Public health was generally good during the biennial year under review.

179. Although the monsoons were indifferent, the condition of the agricultural and labouring classes was normal. The grass and water scarcity was not much felt during the biennial year under review.

180. No cases of female infanticide or witch-swinging are reported to have occurred during the years under report.

181. The Lithographic Press, started in the State for printing various forms, &c., in use in the several offices in the State, worked well.

182. Miscellaneous receipts shown in Statement No. 12 consist of the following sources —Civil Courts' fees, Kapoorbáb, Sagapanbáb, Kholabab, Mehtrai's Theka (right to flay dead cattle), Pancharai, Stamps, sale proceeds of horses and camels, Chowri Dapa, and Kandoi Theka. From the above list it will appear that there do not exist any tyrannical taxes on the subjects.

183. Rules for the punishment and prohibition of gambling were framed and sanctioned by His Highness for the towns of Sirohi, Sheogunj and Aboo Road.

184. Since the introduction of the Custom reforms, a necessity was felt for adopting measures against combination by turbulent jagirdars to overawe the State authorities. Rules were framed by His Highness and were brought into force after taking an advice from the Resident, Colonel P. W. Powlett, C. S. I. No doubt these rules have some beneficial effect, and there was no such attitude shown by any of the jagirdars against the rules during the biennial year under review.

185. His Highness gave his assent to the extension at Erinpura of the Imperial Acts of Penal Code, Civil and Criminal Procedures, Whipping, Stamp, Limitation, Small Cause Courts and Court fees. His Highness also gave his consent to the jurisdiction being given to the Commanding Officer on the same footing as that of the Magistrate of Aboo, leaving the Darbar to exercise its jurisdiction over the shop-keepers and other residents in the Bazar.

186. The expenditures on the occasion of marriages and deaths amongst Rajputs are properly supervised, and the work is appreciated by them as is the motive of the Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkárni Sabha.

187. There are no fixed laws in the State, except a series of circulars and orders for civil and criminal justice which is administered on the principles of equity and good conscience. As time changes and civilization of every kind makes rapid progress, a necessity will soon be felt for His Highness to devote his energy towards this branch of justice.

Conclusion.

188. The conduct of the natives who are in the service of the State is far more satisfactory than it used to be before, and it has been one of my many aims to encourage them in every way in forwarding State business.

189. My other aim is to avoid importing any *Pardeshees* in the State, which benefit is confined to the *Deshees* of the country. My thanks are due to them for their willing co-operation in the administration of the State during the years un 'er report.

190. My best thanks are due to Mr. Samrathmuljee who was generally useful to me in facilitating the decisions of Moolki cases. Moonshee Abdool Rahman's services ought not to be forgotten, as he did the Oordoo and Hindi works of the State with the Residency, with utmost speed and to my satisfaction. The late Sheristedar Singhee Dhauraj was also useful in the office.

MILAPCHAND A.,

Dewan.

Sirohi, 17*th March* 1892.

Appendix A.

Speech delivered by Colonel Trevor, C. S. I., Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, before laying the Foundation Stone of the New Jail at Sirohi—3rd March 1891.

MAHA RAO SAHIB, COLONEL POWLETT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have assembled here this evening to witness the laying of the foundation stone of a New Jail, which I am glad the Maha Rao has at length seen his way to erect, and the building of which His Highness has entrusted to that capable and obliging Executive Engineer, Mr. Foy. It is estimated to hold 120 prisoners and to cost about Rs. 30,000, and the plan of it provides for its being extended as may be necessary from time to time, and is in accord with modern ideas and experience, the absence of which is so conspicuous in the existing unsuitable building which has served so long for a Jail. I congratulate your Highness on what is really a work of beneficence; and I feel sure that your Highness must congratulate yourself on having secured in this as in other matters the able assistance of the Resident, Colonel Powlett, who, now that he has done so much to aid the Jodhpore and Sirohi Durbars in stamping out dacoity and robbery in their borders, will shortly have the satisfaction of knowing that the criminal who rightly fears his name will after conviction be housed in each State with more consideration to general principles of humanity as well as of justice than is possible in jails cramped and badly ventilated and constructed as to increase the difficulties of enforcing discipline. I need hardly tell your Highness that efficient Jail administration is of importance both as regards justice and mercy. When the administration is lax and over-indulgent we offend against the former; when it impairs the health of the prisoner and makes him feel that he is being treated more like a beast than a man, the latter is wounded. I trust this new Jail may inaugurate an era which shall propitiate both these goddesses of justice and mercy, and that it may never be empty while the crime is abroad. It is a great satisfaction to me and to every well-wisher of this State to reflect on the marked dimunition of crime, notably of dacoity and outlawry, which has taken place in it of late years, while there is still and always will be need for effective police protection. Your Highness is now more free than you were to devote your energies and the revenues of the State to measures of a peaceful character, and I trust that the same spirit which has induced you to build this new Jail will lead you to devise and carry out other measures of public benefit and thus to earn for yourself the distinction of being a philanthropic ruler, or, in other words, the gratitude of your subjects. I am pleased to hear that your Highness has already evinced a disposition to think of the welfare of your

people and not merely of your own ease and comfort. In this way the Rajput prince has still open to him a field of valour, though of a different kind to that which brought him renown in the turbulent days of yore. I shall hope to see your Highness distinguish yourself in that field.

I now declare this stone to have been well and truly laid.

With these words Colonel Trevor laid the foundation stone.

His Highness the Maha Rao Bahadoorji of Sirohi replied in vernacular, which, when rendered into English runs, as follows :—

Colonel Trevor, Colonel Powlett, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I am highly gratified at Colonel Trevor's kindly laying the foundation stone of the New Jail, and am still more flattered with the kind terms in which he has expressed himself on my behalf. I thank Colonel Trevor heartily for the trouble he has taken and for the kindness in allowing his name to be associated with a measure, so highly necessary for the good administration of a State, but which I was so long not in a position to undertake. I shall strive my utmost to win the good opinion of all by acts so kindly suggested by Colonel Trevor. I must not here forget to acknowledge my deep indebtedness to our Resident, Colonel Powlett, by whose able assistance and advice I have been able to bring my State to the present condition of peace and prosperity.

In conclusion, I thank you all for the honour you have done me this evening.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT No. 1.

(Criminal) Statement No. 1.

STATEMENT of Offences reported and Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of offence in the State of Sirohi.

No.	Description of offence.	1890. Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases filed.	No. of persons: Under trial during the year including persons of previous year.	No. of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons: Convicted.	No. of persons: Died or escaped.	Not traced.	Offences in jagir villages.	Offences in Khalsa.	Persons remaining under trial.	1891. Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases filed.	No. of persons: Under trial during the year including persons of previous year.	No. of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons: Convicted.	No. of persons: Died or escaped.	Not traced.	Offences in jagir villages.	Offences in Khalsa.	Persons remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Offences relating to public tranquility	3	3	5	131	51	14	...	...	1	2	66	1	1	1	15	15	...	...	...	1	....	......
2	Offences by State servants	5	5	6	6	3	2	...	...	...	5	1	6	6	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	6	7
3	Contempt of the lawful authority of State servants	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	......
4	False evidence and offences against public justice	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
5	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	4	13	3	10	...	...	2	2	......
6	Offences relating to religion	4	4	4	12	5	7	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	2	3	..	3	...	...	1	1	......
7	Offences against life	6	6	6	6	2	4	...	...	5	1	...	4	4	4	5	3	2	...	...	2	2	......
8	Causing miscarriage	.3	3	3	6	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	......
9	Hurt	18	18	18	27	9	18	..	...	16	2	...	30	30	30	48	10	36	...	...	29	1	2
10	Wrongful confinement	1	1	1	4	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	......
11	Criminal force and assault	151	151	151	283	108	159	...	...	100	51	16	102	102	102	216	92	112	...	...	38	64	12
12	Theft	110	103	127	142	38	84	...	42	48	62	20	124	124	124	143	57	86	...	13	48	76	16 files
									32 J 10 K											8 J 5 K			

13	Cattle lifting	77	77	100	109	43	66	...	35 16 J 19 K	40	31	...	54	54	51	91	31	52	..	10 6 J 4 K	26	28	8 (1 File)
14	Highway robbery	7	7	7	6	3	...	...	6 (J)	6	1	3	9	9	9	5	..	5	..	7 (K)	1	8	......
15	Dacoity	5	5	3	7	1	6	.	5 1 J 4 K	1	4	...	4	4	4	13	...	...	...	2 (J)	2	2	13
16	Criminal misappropriation	2	2	2	2	2	.	..	...	2	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...
17	Cheating	3	3	3	4	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	3	3	3	3	...	1	...	..	1	2	2
18	Fraudulent deeds	2	2	2	2	2	..	.	....	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	......	..
19	Mischief	41	41	41	74	35	30	...	...	23	18	...	24	24	24	76	8	68	..	..	17	7	...
20	Trespass	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	...	2	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	......	...
21	Offences relating to marriage	2	2	2	5	2	3	...	...	...	2	..	3	3	3	6	2	3	.	..	1	2	1
22	Receiving stolen property	8	8	8	14	8	6	.	...	8	5	...	7	7	7	7	4	3	..	..	1	2 4 in other Districts.	.....
23	Defamation	5	5	5	7	6	1	.	...	3	2	...	5	5	5	13	10	3	...	...	1	4	...
24	Miscellaneous	203	203	207	332	143	181	...	...	120	83	8	139	139	139	11	98	107		...	65	74	6
	Total ...	662	655	707	1,182	470	598	.	88 53 J 3 K	386	276	114	524	524	524	881	335	494	..	32 16 J 16 K	236	288	52

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

17*th March* 1892.

9 s

(Criminal) Statement No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Offences reported and Offenders apprehended, Property *stolen* and recovered, &c., in Sirohi State.

Year.	Name of Offence.	Number of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offenders arrested.	Percentage of offenders arrested to offences reported.	Amount of property lost.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which property and offenders are found.	Number of cases in which property and offenders are not found.	Number of cases in which offenders arrested but no property recovered.	Number of cases in which property recovered but no offender arrested.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
1890	Dacoity	5	50	...	...	366 0 9	....	...	...	5	...	...	
	Highway robbery	7	18	6	33·3	752 2 0	35 8 0	4·6	1	5	1	...	
	Theft	121	153	130	83·6	5,094 3 9	1,249 14 3	22·5	51	32	8	19	Out of District. Old. + 3 + 8 = 110.
	Cattle lifting	98	139	107	74·8	4,541 15 6	2,654 15 6	58·4	33	28	12	17	Out of District. Claim on other Districts. = 90 + 12 − 4 = 98.
1891	Dacoity	4	38	13	34·2	440 6 3	42 14 0	14·1	1	2	...	...	One case of Rs. 210-6-3 traced to Meywar limits.
	Highway robbery	9	26	3	11·6	865 15 0	406 6 0	47·0	2	6	...	...	(1 Marwar.)
	Theft	124	160	113	70·6	12,135 3 9	2,140 7 3	17·7	53	50	13	8	
	Cattle lifting	54	92	75	81·5	2,190 12 0	813 0 0	37·6	19	12	6	8	Old but reported now. Under trial. + 8 + 1 = 54.

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

17th March 1892.

(Criminal) Statement No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal Trials before the various Tribunals of Sirohi State.

Year	Courts.	Total number of persons under trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of.				Cases committed on account of the offence being above jurisdiction.	Persons remaining under trial	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined	Remarks.
			Died or escaped.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted						
					On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
1890	Session Court	21	..	7	14	...	.	..	11	29	
	Judicial Officer's Court	495	...	206	183	...	8	96	226	292	
	Tahsildars, &c., with third class powers	676	..	257	401	.	223	18	499	911	
	Total	1,192	..	470	598	...	231	114	736	1,232	
1891	Session Court	27	.	6	21	...		.	17	55	
	Judicial Officer's Court	262		126	145	...	11	31	190	439	
	Tahsildars, &c., with third class powers	552	.	203	328	..	259	21	367	781	
	Total	891		335	494	..	270	52	574	1,275	

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

17th March 1892.

(Criminal) Statement No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the State of Sirohi.

Years.	Courts.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transported.	Imprisoned for life.	Imprisonment: Rigorous.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find security for good behaviour.	Persons sent to jail for not giving security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment — Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total fine imposed in the year.	Total fine recovered in the year.	Total paid to the jagirdars on account of their Haques.	Imprisonment: 15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	Whipping: 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	REMARKS.
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.									
1890	Session Court	...	...	2	20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1,900 0 0	1,400 0 0	... ..	...	3	2	10	1	...	...	...	
	Judicial Officer's Court	...	...	...	91	9	54	10	1	..	33	15	3	3	...	...	2,195 8 9	1,024 8 9	15 0 0	15	35	50	...	...	4	3	3	
	Tahsildars, &c., with third class powers.	...	...	...	74	8	385	...	...	...	332	53	...	...	...	...	1,997 10 9	1,468 4 0	398 0 0	46	36	..	...	...	..	...	...	
	Total......	...	...	2	185	17	442	10	1	..	365	68	3	4	2	...	6,093 3 6	3,892 12 9	413 0 0	61	74	52	10	1	4	3	3	
1891	Session Court	...	...	...	18	3	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	1,730 0 0	220 0 0	......	3	2	3	13	...	...	...	...	
	Judicial Officer's Court	...	...	...	113	6	43	8	...	...	14	26	2	1	...	...	1,075 5 3	514 5 3	20 0 0	15	73	31	...	...	...	3	5	
	Tahsildars, &c., with third class powers.	...	...	...	66	4	302	...	...	...	271	31	...	...	...	...	1,483 11 0	1,012 1 0	233 8 0	36	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	197	13	352	8	...	...	285	61	2	3	...	1	4,289 0 3	1,770 0 3	253 8 0	54	109	34	13	...	...	3	5	

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

17th March 1892.

(Criminal) Statement No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals in Criminal Cases in the State of Sirohi.

Year	Courts.	Number of persons									
		Total number of appellants before the Court	Died or escaped	Appeals rejected	Sentence confirmed	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced or altered	Sentence reversed	Proceedings quashed	New trial ordered	Pending at the close of the year
1890	Judicial Officer's Court .	3	..	.	.	..	.	2	..	.	1
	Dewan's Court	10	...	...	9	...	1	...	.	.	.
	Total .	13	...	...	9	..	1	2	.	.	1
1891	Judicial Officer's Court ..	3	...	.			..	2	. .	...	1
	Dewan's Court	12	..	..	5		3	4	.	.	.
	Total...	15	...	...	5	...	3	6	..	...	1

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

17*th March* 1892.

(Civil) Statement No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the number and value of suits in the several Courts of the Sirohi State.

Year.	Courts.	Number of suits									Total value of suits.	REMARKS
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1890	Dewan's Court ...	...	...	.	...	1	. .	1	.	1	6,121 9 0	
	Judicial Officer's Court	.	21	9	52	4	2	..		5	17,910 11 9	
	Tehsildars, Magistrates and Kotwalees	197	352	78	13	..	..	..	...	16	16,470 11 3	
	Total ..	197	373	87	65	5	2	1		2[illegible]	40,503 0 0	
1891	Dewan's Court ..	.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5,664 5 6	
	Judicial Officer's Court	.	11	25	35	4	3	...	...	9	17 064 15 3	
	Tehsildars' Courts.	156	211	63	11	...	...	...	...	16	12,314 0 0	
	Total .	156	222	88	47	5	3	..	...	25	35,013 4 9	

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

17*th March* 1892.

(Civil) Statement No. 8.

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Sirohi State.

Year.	Courts	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Dismissed for fault of appellant	Heard ex-parte				Contested.				Pending at the end of the year.
				Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded.	
1890	Judicial Officer's Court	12	.	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	..	6
	Dewan's Court	24	...	...	..	...	...	8	4	4	...	8
	Total	36	...	1	...	..	..	10	4	7	...	14
1891	Judicial Officer's Court	10	...	.	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	2
	Dewan's Court	26		...	...	...	...	2	5	1	2	16
	Total	36	.	..	..	1	...	4	5	5	3	18

17th March 1892.

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

No. 9.

STATEMENT of the number and disposal of convicts in the Sirohi Jail.

Number of Jail 1

Name of Jail .... Sirohi.

	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Remained at the end of the foregoing year	96	4	100	122	4	126
Imprisoned during the year	107	13	120	128	9	137
Total	203	17	220	250	13	263
Released during the year — On appeal	4	...	4	12	...	12
Released during the year — On expiry of sentence	57	12	69	120	7	127
Released during the year — Released on the occasion of the death of Maji Saheb Wagheliji Saheba	15	...	15	...	...	...
Released during the year — On other grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	5	1	6	2	...	2
Total	81	13	94	134	7	141
Remaining at the end of the year	122	4	126	116	6	122
Daily average strength	119	4	123	120	5	125

17*th* *March* 1892.

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in the Sirohi Jail.

			1890.		1891	
			Male	Female	Male.	Female
Religion		Hindoos	171	16	214	13
		Mussulmans	10	.	25	...
		Jains	22	1	11	..
		Others	.	..	..	.
		Total	203	17	250	13
Age		Under 16	10	2	16	2
		10 to 40	159	15	144	11
		40 to 60	34	..	72	..
		Above 60	.		18	...
		Total	203	17	250	13
Previous Occupation	Males and Females	Persons in State employ	8	...	12	.
		Private service	9	1	16	1
		Cultivation or Cattle Feeding	155	15	185	12
		Trade	19	1	17	..
		Mechanical Arts	12	.	20	
		Others	..	...	..	
		Total	203	17	250	13
	Females	Married	.	15		11
		Unmarried	...	..	.	.
		Widows	.	2	...	2
			...	17	.	13
		Total	203	17	250	13

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

17th March 1892.

11 s

No. 11.

STATEMENT showing the nature and length of the sentence of convicts in Sirohi Jail.

	1890								1891.							
	Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment with whipping.		Total.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment with whipping.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Not exceeding one month.....	2	......	27	1	1	......	30	1	5	......	51	3	...	......	58	3
2. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	...	......	2	......	...	......	2	...	...	......	20	2	2	......	22	2
3. Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months	...	......	26	1	...	......	26	1	1	......	[illegible]	2	...	......	[illegible]	2
4. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	1	......	30	1	...	......	31	1	...	......	60	......	7	......	67	......
5. Above 1 and not exceeding 2 years	...	......	47	3	3	......	50	3	...	......	22	......	3	......	25	......
6. Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years	...	......	14	1	1	......	15	1	...	......	40	1	2	......	42	1
7. Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years........................	...	......	34	1	1	......	35	1	...	......	16	3	...	......	16	3
8. Exceeding 10 years	...	......	3	1	...	......	3	1	...	......	3	1	...	......	3	1
9. Life convicts	...	......	7	2	...	......	7	2	...	......	7	1	...	......	7	1
Total.....	3	......	164	17	6	......	173	17	6	......	[illegible]	13	11	......	225	13

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

17*th March* 1892.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
No. 12.

STATEMENT showing receipts and disbursements for the biennial year [illegible]

No.	Description of Receipts.		Samvat 1946.	Samvat 1947.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Opening balance as below—	Rs. a. p.				
	(1) In Treasury (Sahukar's shop)	[illegible]	———	[illegible]	———	———
	(2) Outstanding due by jagirdars	[illegible]	———	[illegible]	———	———
	(3) Stores of grain and balance with mahals	[illegible]	———	[illegible]	———	———
	(4) Miscellaneous outstandings	[illegible]	———	[illegible]	———	———
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
1	Land revenue in cash and kind—Khareef		[illegible]	[illegible]	———	[illegible]
2	Do. do. Rabi		[illegible]	[illegible]	———	[illegible]
3	Chargrazee (or house-tax)		[illegible]	[illegible]	———	[illegible]
4	[illegible] (grazing)		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
5	Fines		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
6	Sale of building sites		[illegible]	[illegible]	———	[illegible]
7	Abkaree		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
8	Miscellaneous contracts of such as bones, ... &c.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
9	Rents of barracks		[illegible]	[illegible]	———	———
10	Customs		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
11	Opium Duty		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
12	Succession taxes, &c.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
13	Forests		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	———
14	Payments received from Jagirdars on account of commutations paid by State as decreed by Panchayat Court		[illegible]	[illegible]	———	[illegible]
15	Received on account of Salt Treaties		[illegible]	[illegible]	———	———
	Carried forward		———	———	———	———

commencing from Shravan Bud 1st Samvat 1946 to Asad Scod 15th Samvat sponding A.D.

	Description of Disbursements	Samvat 1946.	Samvat 1947.	Increase	Decrease
		Rs. a p.	Rs a p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.
1	Tribute paid to British Government	6,881 4 0	6,881 4 0	.. ...	..
2	Household expenses of H. H. ..	15,524 15 6	12,784 6 3	. .	2,740 9 3
3	Do. do. heir-apparent	943 0 9	3,699 15 0	2,756 14 3	. ... .
4	Do. do. Zenana	11,607 9 0	12,802 12 0	1,195 3 0	.. ..
5	Expenses of elephants	741 2 9	2,715 5 9	1,974 3 0	.. ...
6	Stable expenses	26,272 10 (	31,142 1 6	5,169 7 6	. .
7	Camel do	1,284 2 9	1,120 6 9	. ..	163 12 0
8	Carriages	1 979 14 9	810 13 9	.	1,169 1 0
9	Tents..	427 3 6	724 6 9	297 3 3	.....
10	Arms and ammunition	361 1 3	475 6 9	114 5 6	. ...
11	Palanquin-bearers	766 3 3	1,059 5 9	303 2 6	. .
12	Nagarkhana	252 10 9	230 10 9	.....	22 0 0
13	Granary (kothar)	512 0 6	616 4 6	104 4 0	.. ...
14	Charities	970 15 6	1,147 9 0	176 9 6	...
15	Temples (Devasthan)	2,353 1 3	2,467 6 3	114 5 0	.. ..
16	Lights and lamps	830 13 9	879 1 3	48 3 6	.
17	Festivals	1,353 14 0	1,535 8 6	181 10 6	. .
18	Rewards	5,304 9 6	3,866 8 0	..	1,438 1 6
19	Liquor	497 5 3	596 6 9	99 1 6	. ...
20	Garden (Kaisher Bilas)	1,874 6 3	2,731 10 6	857 4 3	.. .
21	Guests	4,870 14 6	11,268 15 0	6,398 0 6	.. . .
22	Repairs to buildings	1,191 7 3	4,421 6 3	3,229 15 0	. .
23	Roads, wells, &c..	699 14 0	1,969 5 6	1,269 7 6	... ..
24	Establishments	21,545 13 9	23 991 5 6	2,445 7 9	. ..
25	Seebandy	47,708 15 3	52,360 4 6	4,651 5 3	... ..
26	Contingencies	1,359 8 9	2,226 2 6	866 9 9	.
27	Halkaras	861 2 0	988 0 0	126 14 0	. ..
28	Pensions	562 11 3	694 12 0	132 0 9	.
29	Dispensary and vaccination	1,558 12 9	1,794 3 6	235 6 9	..
30	Education	705 5 3	803 11 6	98 6 3	. .
31	Maintenance of prisoners... ..	5,123 4 3	6 086 11 0	963 6 9	...
32	Seth's shop establishment	601 0 0	601 0 0	.	.
33	Miscellaneous	2,804 11 9	4,620 8 6	1,815 12 9	.
34	Payments on account of Panchayet Court's decrees	302 1 0	22 0 0	.. .	280 1 0
35	Contributions towards Panchayet Court's establishment	168 1 0	144 12 0	.	23 5 0
36	Labourers wages, &c	1,056 1 3	1,376 1 9	320 0 6	
37	Grass and fuel	5,748 3 3	4,324 6 6	.... .	1,423 12 9
38	Subscription for *Pioneer*	48 8 0	48 8 0	. ...	.
39	Residency vakeels, contingencies, &c....	613 0 9	286 6 6	...	326 10 3
40	Contributions to Abu Municipality	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.. .	. ...
41	Sanitation expenses at Abu Road and Sirogunj . .	338 0 3	350 7 3	12 7 0	. ..
42	Towards new zenana building	12 785 4 3	19 361 7 9	6,576 3 6	..
43	Lithographic Press .. .	284 12 3	356 6 3	71 10 0	. .
44	Maintenance to Rewara Thakranee	568 0 0	606 2 0	38 2 0	.
45	Field survey at Santpore ...	820 12 3	283 7 9	...	537 4 6
46	Contributions to Banas Bridge	2,250 0 0		... .	2,250 0 0
47	Abu Kothi	16 968 7 3	1 828 12 0	..	15,139 11 3
48	Kaisergunj Kothi	1,262 2 9	1 380 0 0	117 13 3	....
49	Disputed rights paid to jagirdars after decisions	496 7 0	8 0 3	... ..	488 6 9
50	Dues paid to jagirdars on account of salt chungi . .	1,702 1 9	911 8 0	.... .	790 9 9
51	Annual payment to Lohana Ram	320 0 0	480 0 0	160 0 0	..
	Carried forward . ..				

STATEMENT showing receipts and disbursements for the biennial year 1947 corre

		Samvat 1946.			Samvat 1947.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward...												
16	Chokees and house-tax, Sheogunj, Aboo and Karari.....	1,636	5	6	1,848	5	6	212	0	0	......		
17	Miscellaneous	22,516	0	6	24,515	3	6	1,999	3	0	......		
18	Karajbat	....			9,428	7	3	9,428	7	3	......		
	Total......	2,31,582	8	0	2,58,685	14	0	......			......		
19	Amounts to be paid to different persons in the year Samvat 1946..............................	17,380	8	0	17,667	15	3	287	7	3	......		
20	GRAND TOTAL of receipts, opening balance and item No. 19	3,46,575	4	9	3,83,370	5	0	36,795	0	3	......		

commencing from Shravan Bud 1st Samvat 1946 to Asad Scod 15th Samvat sponding A.D.

	Description of Disbursements	Samvat 1946.	Samvat 1947.	Increase	Decrease
	Brought forward...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
52	Funeral expenses of Majishree Waghelji Sahib	6,332 10 9	860 8 6	......	5,472 2 3
53	Abu Forest conservancy establishment	15 7 0	477 3 6	461 12 6	... ..
54	Census	....	416 0 0	416 0 0	... ..
55	Rit Rasam to relations of H H.	.. ..	1,307 0 3	1,307 0 3	......
56	Pilgrimage expenses of H. H. ..	....	2,085 4 9	2,085 4 9	.. .
57	Construction of new Jail	....	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	... ..
58	Contributions towards Polo ground on Mount Abu	....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	......
59	Funeral, Rit Rasam	....	899 11 6	899 11 6	.. ...
60	Payments made to different persons due to them in 1945 ..	14,146 3 3	17,380 8 0	3,234 4 9	......
	Total......	2,39,558 13 0	2,55,737 14 0	65,825 0 3	32,265 7 3
	Balance as below :—				
	(1) In the Treasury (Seth's shop)	50,758 10 9	58,135 2 9	7,376 8 0	......
	(2) Outstanding due by jagirdars	22,144 0 6	18,524 5 0	......	3,619 11 6
	(3) Stores of grain and balance with tahsils	23,690 3 3	24,834 3 3	1,144 0 0	.. ...
	(4) Outstandings due by different persons	10,423 9 3	8,758 4 0	......	1,665 5 3
	GRAND TOTAL . .	3,46,575 4 9	3,83,370 5 0	74,345 8 3	37,550 8 0

N.B.—A total sum of Rs. 26,273-1-10 has been paid towards the construction of the new Jail up to date.

MILAPCHAND A.,
Dewan.

Sirohi, 17*th March* 1892.

Statement showing Export and Import duties

No	Names of Articles.	Sirohi.		Sheoganj.		Pindwara.	
		Samvat 1946.	Samvat 1947.	Samvat 1946.	Samvat 1947.	Samvat 1946.	Samvat 1947.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Opium	4,389 5 6	14,192 3 9	939 7 6	872 4 0	4,081 4 3	6,385 1 3
2	Gurh (Molasses)	382 2 0	748 0 9	3,434 14 3	6,346 15 6	620 8 0	2,305 12 3
3	Sugar (Refined)	278 13 9	426 5 3	2,882 6 6	2,981 12 6	240 9 9	283 12 9
4	Sugar (Coarse)	88 6 3	78 8 0	488 1 3	736 1 9	25 13 9	22 1 0
5	European Piece-goods	1,362 1 6	2,422 1 3	3,547 3 9	8,679 8 0	1,297 14 6	1,381 4 6
6	Cloth of Country Manufacture	468 14 0	582 12 0	594 8 6	619 12 9	374 14 9	436 0 3
7	Woollen Cloth	2 11 6	0 1 9	0 5 0	1 0 9	5 10 0	5 5 3
8	Embroidered Cloth (Kar Jar).	23 9 9	16 5 0	14 13 6	15 12 9	13 9 3	9 4 6
9	Silk Cloth	12 11 3	13 8 9	83 0 9	59 7 9	43 4 0	75 9 6
10	Lace	107 4 6	94 5 9	111 13 6	175 5 9	45 4 0	35 14 3
11	Metals	58 4 9	56 11 3	598 8 9	855 5 9	484 1 6	501 8 3
12	Ivory	83 6 0	185 6 3	538 9 9	598 3 9	508 13 0	829 4 3
13	Spices of 1st Sort	49 14 9	75 9 0	268 4 3	282 1 3	124 7 3	112 14 6
14	Do. 2nd Sort	286 12 3	258 13 0	213 0 6	1,712 6 9	383 14 3	572 11 0
15	Wool	104 9 6	... ...	203 13 9	208 13 0	77 6 3	78 1 0
16	Coloured Hides	8 12 9	3 14 6	75 14 9	122 1 0	3 6 6	27 10 6
17	Ghee	0 8 3	0 12 0	226 3 0	61 13 3	52 11 3	54 10 0
18	Raw Hides	39 7 9	30 2 9	403 6 3	171 14 3	147 0 6	125 2 6
19	Til (Sessamum Seeds)	....	....	0 1 0	29 1 9	680 6 3	1,[illegible]31 14 9
20	Oil	...	2 10 6	68 5 0	132 5 6	6 9 3	9 0 9
21	Mahurah	682 11 3	751 7 0	616 12 3	683 7 0	216 14 [illegible]	265 10 6
22	Rice	89 15 9	107 8 8	724 7 6	382 7 6	189 15 0	152 [illegible] 6
23	Tobacco	657 2 6	701 9 3	1,387 7 9	1,324 12 6	814 5 0	782 2 3
24	Cotton	...	4 3 9	332 15 9	19 7 0	2 3 0	6 6 [illegible]
25	Sarsun	29 11 6	17 13 9	482 8 6	673 4 9	147 9 3	54 3 9
26	Ganja Charas	...	....	274 3 9	5 1 6	....	20 15 0
27	Saffron	23 9 [illegible]	28 5 8	14 11 9	14 8 6	22 3 [illegible]	29 4 9
28	Honey	0 9 6	0 1 6	7 13 0	6 8 6	3 15 6	24 10 9
29	Wax	.	30 14 6	43 6 6	13 13 0	82 10 3	28 12 6
30	Grains	252 13 6	318 14 6	3,2[illegible]5 4 0	1,069 0 [illegible]	288 8 9	324 11 0
31	Gold and Silver	11 2 3	31 3 9	137 12 9	175 1 3	91 7 0	106 5 3
32	Moong	0 1 3	....	18 1 3	32 1 3	0 5 0	0 8 2
33	Chan[illegible]	69 15 [illegible]	71 6 0	0 3 0	16 11 6	1 1 [illegible]	0 2 9
34	Animals	361 13 6	340 2 9	354 1 3	791 7 3	247 [illegible]	422 2 6
35	Timber	28 14 9	92 14 9	95 2 6	273 12 8	778 3 [illegible]	719 4 3
37	Miscellaneous	78 13 9	77 13 [illegible]	304 4 6	818 14 0	95 4 3	108 2 3
	Total	10,383 1 6	21,882 11 [illegible]	30,016 3 9	2[illegible],[illegible]21 12 9	2,71[illegible] 13 0	[illegible],[illegible]9[illegible] 3 3

for the Samvat years 1946 and 1947.

Banas.		Station Robert		Rohera	
Samvat 1946	Samvat 1947	Samvat 1946	Samvat 1947	Samvat 1946	Samvat 1947.
Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs a. p.
..	..	606 14 0	945 15 0	2 3 0	0 9 6
73 2 6	21 0 6	573 5 0	649 10 3	375 9 0	311 10 9
10 11 3	13 15 6	788 15 0	696 9 9	10 6 9	
4 14 9	2 12 0	12 6 9	2 8 0		2 3 0
28 5 6	15 5 9	807 14 6	970 12 6	17 9 9	15 9 6
2 12 9	8 7 0	402 11 9	482 3 9	14 15 9	16 13 9
..	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 8 6		0 3 3
0 2 3	0 7 0	1 10 0	3 11 6	.....	0 1 3
0 14 0	1 4 9	5 1 9	6 5 6	0 5 3	0 2 6
0 2 0	0 3 0	6 0 6	2 5 9	0 5 3	0 12 0
10 2 6	22 2 0	267 3 0	468 9 0	7 9 3	4 6 9
0 3 0	2 13 6	102 8 0	290 10 3	11 4 0	
4 14 6	1 13 6	47 4 0	68 3 6	2 7 3	0 10 9
18 6 0	10 6 0	279 10 6	353 7 6	83 13 9	81 15 3
.. ..	17 2 6	49 9 0	30 0 0		..
.. ..	. .	...	0 11 9	.	
....	.	18 5 9	5 11 0	216 2 9	149 3 6
5 12 0	2 0 0	215 2 9	111 8 6	262 4 0	122 8 3
110 13 0	74 14 6	89 11 9	284 6 0	131 8 0	332 3 3
..	..	7 15 0	5 12 3	3 2 3	3 9 3
59 9 3	24 0 0	149 10 6	198 0 6	130 12 9	118 11 3
31 15 0	25 15 3	329 4 3	312 1 0	0 1 0	1 0 0
95 14 9	6 13 3	1,472 6 9	1,122 12 0	0 2 0	46 3 9
.....	0 1 0	0 4 9	4 7 9	. .	
..	30 5 6	92 11 9	27 10 9	24 13 9	6 10 3
..		19 9 9	0 1 9		0 1 0
1 4 0	2 4 9	1 8 3	9 3 0	0 9 6	0 10 0
29 7 9	..	48 7 6	4 11 9	6 4 0	10 12 4
0 0 6	.	2 0 0	26 9 3	6 13	28 6 3
9 12 3	34 0 9	105 12 6	80 7 0	152 9	375 7 3
7 15 3	4 15 9	11 11 0	37 1 0	4 11 6	10 10 6
. .	..		...	.	..
... ..	.. .	0 12 0	1 7 0	...	. .
93 10 9	169 2 0	75 10 0	172 3 3	174 11 0	115 8 0
....		69 5 9	258 7 3	274 7 0	390 5 0
13 14 9	23 12 6	112 2 9	112 12 3	30 9 0	75 11 9
616 11 3	516 3 3	6,923 11 9	8,074 10 3	1,945 6 [illegible]	2,272 11 3

REMARKS.

otal sum of Rs. 1,067-3-6 vas realized in 1946 for ines, exchanges, &c., which if added in export and import, the total gross amount would be Rs 94,922 6-9 for Samvat 1946

otal sum of Rs 1,112-15-0 vas realized for fines, xchanges, &c., which if dded in export and import, the total gross sum vould be Rs. 1,12,553 4 0 or 1947.

luty levied at any other Nala than that stationed n Jagirdar's villages and he same may be due to hem, it is customary to pay them from Head-quarters Office after settling their accounts they send their Kamdars or settlement of accounts o the Head Office.

s statement is submitted by the Sayar Superintendent, Singhee Jowanmuljee, and prepared in English in the Sudder Office

MILAPCHAND A.,

Dewan

March 1892

Custom Form No. 14.

STATEMENT showing Expenditures, Payments to Jagirdars, Refunds and Remissions, &c.

No.	Description.	Samvat 1946.			Samvat 1947.			REMARKS
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Temples, charities, sadavart and festivals	1,222	1	6	1,469	14	6	
2	Establishments, preventive peons, &c.	7,177	8	6	8,020	12	9	
3	Rewards, &c.	601	8	0	350	11	0	
4	Contingencies, dead-stock, postage and repairs to buildings	627	14	6	494	9	9	
5	* Payments already made to Jagirdars, &c.	6,441	9	3	7,407	13	6	
6	Remissions to Sheegunj merchants ...	4,062	10	6	4,277	8	6	
7	Do. to Abu merchants	1,211	12	0	1,129	12	3	
8	Do. at Bamanwan fair	1,544	1	0	3,345	14	3	
9	Overcharges paid to merchants	192	0	3	96	5	0	
10	Miscellaneous	473	9	0	681	2	6	
	Total......Rs.	23,554	10	6	27,266	8	0	

* *N.B.*—Those Jagirdars who have not sent their Kamdars as yet for clearing their accounts have not been paid. If anything is due to them on account of their duty levied at the different Nakas, it will be paid sa soon as they send their Kamdars.

This statement is submitted by the Sayer Superintendent, Singhee Jowanmuljee.

MILAPCHAND A.,

Dewan.

23rd March 1892.

Forest Form No. 15.

STATEMENT showing forest receipts for Sumvat 1946 and 1947.

No	Description	Sumvat 1946			Sumvat 1947			Increase.			Decrease		
		Rs	a	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p	Rs	a.	p
1	Wood, &c.	5 714	0	6	6,882	11	9	1,168	11	3	...		
2	Chunam	1,217	3	3	1,785	3	9	568	0	6	...		
3	Stones, ballast and kankar, &c.	1,016	0	6	1,181	12	9	165	12	3	...		
4	Charcoals	314	12	6	91	10	3	...			223	2	3
5	Honey and wax	100	0	0	104	0	0	4	0	0	...		
6	Contract for manufacturing catechu	...			1,302	0	0	1,302	0	0	...		
7	Miscellaneous	687	0	6	302	7	3	...			384	9	3
	Total . . Rs.	9,049	1	3	11,649	13	9	3,208	8	0	607	11	6

Forest Form No. 16.

STATEMENT showing expenditures in Sumvat 1946 and 1947.

No	Description	Sumvat 1946			Sumvat 1947			Increase			Decrease		
		Rs.	a	p	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p	Rs.	a	
1	Establishments, guards, &c	202	7	0	1,906	14	3	1,704	7	3	...		
2	Contingencies, &c.	19	4	9	130	2	6	110	13	9	..		
3	Rewards	.			300	0	0	300	0	0	...		
4	Payments made to Jagirdars for their rights	853	1	6	1,369	13	0	516	11	6	...		
5	Refund made to Mr. Motabhai on account of royalties, &c, allowed free on materials used for Baras Bridge ...	1 279	5	6	..			... ..			1,279	6	5
6	Miscellaneous ...	139	0	0	241	0	0	102	0	0	.		
	Total ... Rs.	2,493	2	9	3,947	13	9	2,734	0	6	1,279	5	6

Sayer Superintendent Singhee Joorranmuljee has submitted these statements, and they were prepared in English in the Sadar Office

MILAPCHAND A,
Dewan.

23rd March 1892.

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